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SPEED Fiends will be
Pinched. Public
is Grateful.

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THE EVENING HERALD
VOL. 4, NO. 54.

SITUATION AT VERA CRUZ AGAIN LOOKS LIKE WAR

HUERTA'S LATEST MOVE UGLY

In Spite of Utmost Secrecy
Becomes Known Dictator
has Filed Formal Protest
with Mediators.

ALLEGES VIOLATION OF ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

State Department Replies that
There has been no Formal
Armistice and Therefore no
Violation.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

Washington, May 8.—Secretary of State Bryan said late today that the reply of the United States to the Huerta protest that operations at Vera Cruz had violated the spirit of the armistice proposed by the mediating envoys would state that this government had taken no aggressive steps and that nothing had been done in violation of the suspension of hostilities.

Washington, May 8.—The Mexican situation assumed a more war-like aspect today. Activities in the war department which began last night or the receipt of long confidential advice from General Funston, were renewed through the morning and were brought to the attention of President Wilson and the cabinet when the regular session began at 11 o'clock.

While this activity disclosed that every preparation was being made for possible eventualities, yet Secretary of War Garrison said just before entering the cabinet meeting that "no additional movements have been ordered."

In the midst of the military preparations came definite word that the mediating envoys had received from General Huerta and submitted to the United States government complaints that new landing of American troops and war material at Vera Cruz amounted to a breaking of the armistice which had been arranged by the South American diplomats after their good offices in the Mexican crisis had been accepted by General Huerta and the United States. This was also one of the subjects before the cabinet. Secretary Bryan stated early in the day that the mediator's note had been received by him and that nothing could not discuss the affairs of the war department.

Mr. Tumulty, secretary to the president, declared emphatically that so far as was known at the White House there was "no serious crisis at Vera Cruz." He said the dispatches from General Funston detailed conditions described by refugees and were merely confirmatory of information already received.

Meantime it was authoritatively learned from a source close to the mediators that they are of the opinion they will be able to persuade General Huerta that the United States has not been violating, in spirit at least, the armistice which had been agreed upon. Otherwise a standing block would be placed in the way, which might under circumstances their further efforts at mediation.

The note from General Huerta alleging violation of the armistice reached the mediators who are working in the utmost possible secrecy, day before yesterday and was presented by them at once to Secretary Bryan.

In connection with the military preparations for a possible forward movement, it became known the officials of the war department have been in long distance telephone conference with the governors of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in an effort to determine how soon the militia organizations of those states could be mobilized and sent to the seaboard for shipment in transports. The department has been energetic in its efforts to make all preparations for the possible mobilization of the national guard for some time.

Latest inquiries of the department were directed toward ascertaining how soon the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio troops could be put in motion in their present condition, without delay that would be necessitated by the recruiting them up to full war strength. In the theoretical organization of the militia, Pennsylvania and New York each make up a full tactical division. They are the only states supplying full divisional quota. Ohio combines with Michigan to fill a division, and the other divisions are made up of several states each.

A delegation of Tampico oil men who yesterday conferred with Secretary of Navy Daniels, today visited Secretary Bryan and urged measures for the protection of the oil properties in the disturbed section around Tampico. The conference was ex-

tended and while it was on charge Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who called at the state department was unable to see the secretary. He left, saying he would return later in the day. The British ambassador also conferred with Secretary Bryan as to conditions at Tampico.

The British embassy here has made representations to Mexico City in behalf of the Americans and English played in the oil districts about Tampico.

These foreigners when they attempted to land and resume their work, were driven off with threats. There has been no response from the Mexican officials.

NEITHER SIDE HAS ENTERED FORMAL ARMISTICE

Officials point out that neither the United States nor General Huerta has yet entered any formal armistice. What occurred was this:

The mediators suggested hostilities should be suspended during the period of negotiations. To this Secretary Bryan replied that it was assumed there would be a suspension of hostilities except to repel attack. General Huerta's answer was understood to be an acceptance, but the exact terms have not been given out. Mr. Bryan has several times pointed out that this did not constitute a formal armistice, but only an assumption that hostilities would be suspended except to repel aggression.

Article seven of The Hague convention, of which the United States and Mexico are signatories, provides specifically on front movement pending mediation, as follows:

"ARTICLE SEVEN.—The acceptance of mediation cannot and unless there be an agreement to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting, delaying or hindering mobilization or other measures of preparation for war."

To what extent the present suspension at Vera Cruz operates under these rules appears, therefore, to depend largely on the construction of the informal understanding that it was assumed hostilities would be suspended except to repel attack.

Leading authorities on international law hold that an armistice, true suspension of hostilities, should be definite and exact and not implied. When an armistice is formally agreed to, the authorities hold that "during its pendency neither party may engage in any military work, operation or movement, at least on the immediate theater of war."

This, however, is limited to the theater of war, and it is added: "Each party may, in its own jurisdiction, do with some force whatever it could do in time of peace." Fortifications can be built or put in order, vessels fitted out, troops raised and trained, and warlike stores manufactured and collected. Troops can be moved about from one part of a country to another with the exception of the actual area of hostilities.

When Secretary Bryan left the cabinet he said no reply had yet been formulated to the Huerta communication received by the mediators relating to the armistice. In the Huerta message he stated question was raised as to the sending of the army to take the place of naval forces at Vera Cruz.

Asked if the unusual activity of the war department since the receipt of General Funston's cipher dispatch last night signified any change of policy on the part of the United States towards Mexico, Mr. Bryan said he could not discuss the affairs of the war department.

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Other members of leaving the cabinet said that it was understood that the entire question of dealing with the situation at Vera Cruz had been left in the hands of the war department.

Secretary Garrison said the information coming to the war department, it became known the officials of the war department have been in long distance telephone conference with the governors of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in an effort to determine how soon the militia organizations of those states could be mobilized and sent to the seaboard for shipment in transports. The department has been energetic in its efforts to make all preparations for the possible mobilization of the national guard for some time.

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Charge O'Shaughnessy conferred with Secretary of State Bryan and with the secretary to the president, Mr. Tumulty. He will not see President Wilson for a day or two.

SILLIMAN INCIDENT CAUSES
UNEASINESS TO STATE DEPT.

Washington, May 8.—Urgent representations were made by the state department today through the Brazilian embassy to the Huerta government, seeking the release of Vice Consul John R. Silliman, who is reported held by the Mexican federales at Saltillo. The Silliman incident added to the general feeling of apprehension about the state department.

BRYAN HAS WORD OF
FALL OF SAN LUIS POTOSI

Washington, May 8.—San Luis Potosi has fallen into the hands of the constitutionalists, according to information which Secretary Bryan transmitted to one of his callers today.

ACTIVITY RENEWED AT
GALVESTON ARMY STATION

Galveston, Tex., May 8.—Telegraphic orders received from the war

department caused renewed activity at the quartermaster's department here today and there was hurried loading of supplies on the transport Kilpatrick, moored at the army pier. She will probably sail tomorrow and may be accompanied by the converted transport Satilla, which is also loading here with permanent camp equipment for the army at Vera Cruz.

The transport McAllan has been ordered to sail today for New Orleans to be converted into a beef ship.

The transports Meade and Sumner will remain here to take on troops should orders come to reinforce General Funston's army at Vera Cruz.

These foreigners when they attempted to land and resume their work, were driven off with threats. There has been no response from the Mexican officials.

SPECIAL ENLISTMENT OF HOSPITAL CORPS ORDERED

New York, May 8.—Col. L. Marvin Manus, surgeon of the department of the east, on Governor's Island, received a letter today from the surgeon general of the army in Washington, asking that a special enlistment be made immediately for the hospital corps, in order to organize field hospitals, ambulance companies, evacuation hospitals and other medical units for troops in the field.

DORCHESTER REQUISITIONED
TO CARRY TROOPS SOUTH

Baltimore, Md., May 8.—The steamer Dorchester of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation company has been requisitioned by the war department for use as a transport to carry troops and munitions of war to Mexico. The steamer will be transferred to the government at Norfolk tomorrow.

TAMPICO REFUGEES PROTEST
LACK OF PROTECTION

Washington, May 8.—Protest by American refugees from Tampico against the failure of the United States to afford them protection was received today by Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The refugees asserted that at least 300 American men, women and children still were in the territory tributary to Tampico, and fear was entertained for their lives. The position was dictated on account of the refugees at Galveston.

JUAREZ HAS NOT HEARD OF
SAN LUIS POTOSI VICTORY

Juarez, Mex., May 8.—No indication that San Luis Potosi had fallen into the hands of the constitutionalists had reached officials of the constitutionalists here. They are inclined to discredit the report given by Secretary Bryan to one of his callers.

The federal force at San Luis Potosi is estimated at 6,000 men, while the constitutionalists now operating in the immediate vicinity of the city do not approach that number.

General Pablo Gonzales, who took Monterrey, is operating within touch of the federal outposts at San Luis Potosi, but no word has reached here from him or from officials at Torreon or Chihuahua indicating that the city has fallen into his hands.

LIEUTENANT LANNON HURT
BY SHOT FROM SNIPER

Norfolk, Va., May 8.—Officers of the collier Orion, now here from Vera Cruz, tell of the wounding there of a Mexican of Lieutenant Lannon of the battleship New Hampshire, as he with a landing party approached the shore. A sniper hidden under a wharf shot Lieutenant Lannon, wounding him seriously but not fatally. The machine gun in the American boat riddled the sniper.

MAS RELEASES BRITISH
STREET RAILWAY MANAGER

Vera Cruz, May 8.—General Gustave Massa, today released G. H. Coxon, manager of the Vera Cruz Street Railway company, who had been held prisoner at Soledad. Mr. Coxon, who is a British subject, arrived here today.

TRANSPORT SAN MARCOS
CHARTERED TO RETURN

Washington, May 8.—The transport San Marcos, which arrived in Galveston last night with refugees from the east coast of Mexico, has been chartered to return with army supplies according to a dispatch received at the war department today from the army headquarters in Texas City.

CARRANZA ORDERS ATTACK
ON TAMPICO PUSHED

Washington, May 8.—General Carranza today notified Rafael Zubarán, his minister of the interior, of his intention to resume his interests in Washington, that he had issued instructions to his military chieftains to pursue with the utmost vigor the campaign against the federal forces at Tampico and Mazatlan.

SOLACE REPORTS DEATH
OF WOUNDED MAN AT SEA

Washington, May 8.—The hospital ship Solace, en route from Vera Cruz to New York, reported to the navy department today the death on shipboard and the burial at sea of Manuel Buteros, a waiter at the Hotel Dilegencia in Vera Cruz, who was wounded in the left thigh in the fighting at Vera Cruz April 22.

HUMOR TWO GERMAN VESSELS
CARRY ARMS TO HUERTA

Washington, May 8.—The navy department late today began an investigation of a report that two German vessels loaded with arms and ammunition for the Huerta forces in Mexico were bound for Puerto Mexico.

CARRANZA ISSUES PEACE NOTE

Constitutionalist Minister at Washington Gives Out Formal Statement Assuring Friendly Feeling.

NO PART IN QUARREL WITH USURPER HUERTA

Note to State Department Received May 4 Declares Majority of Mexican People are with United States.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

Washington, May 8.—(Bulletin).—

The United States and Mexico have friendly and peaceful relations, which not only the constitutionalists, but the majority of the people of Mexico propose to firmly maintain. Such relations should not be effected by the acts of Huerta, since they do not voice the real sentiments of the nation.

This is the substance of a statement by Rafael Zubarán, constitutional representative here, made public by the state department today.

The note submitted to the state department several days ago, was issued by authority of General Carranza himself. The full text of the note is:

"The first chief of the constitutional army, realizing the menace to the good relations between the people and that his neighboring republic in the United States arising out of the wanton conduct of the usurper, Huerta, has delegated the undersigned to make clear the feelings and attitude of the constitutionalists and induce the people of Mexico toward the United States.

"The United States and Mexico have friendly relations, which not only the constitutionalists, but the vast majority of the people of Mexico propose to firmly maintain. Such relations should not be effected by the acts of Huerta, since they do not voice the real sentiments of the nation.

Consequently it will be the purpose of the constitutionalists to strive to continue unaltered those relations between the people of the two republics and to resolve all differences in the same spirit.

"The first chief feels that the government of this nation entertained sentiments identical with those of the people of Mexico. This conviction on his part is based on the confidence in the spirit of justice and the high moral principles which have always inspired the actions of the president and secretary of state. Both are esteemed as the incarnation of the virtues of the American people. He also feels that the policy followed and to be followed in his struggle against the usurper Huerta, in giving due protection to the lives and property of all American citizens and foreigners who maintain strict neutrality is a manifest assurance of both the purpose and ability of the constitutionalists to discharge the international obligations of Mexico within the territories which they may now and will hereafter control.

"Pursuant to his instructions the undersigned embraces this opportunity to express the sentiments of personal friendliness and the appreciation with which the first chief is animated for the president of the United States and the secretary of state.

(Signed) "ZUBARAN."

Washington, D. C., May 4, 1914.

(Continued on Page Two.)

MINERS OFFICIALLY DECLARE ROCKEFELLER RESPONSIBLE FOR ANARCHY IN COLORADO

ARMS MUST BE GIVEN UP BY ALL AT ONCE

Colonel Lockett Issues Proclamation Today Naming Officers and Receiving Stations in Strike District.

LUDLOW COLONY IS UP TO THE PRESIDENT

Commander Declares Issue too Grave for Him and Strikers Must Negotiate with Washington.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.)

Trinidad, Colo., May 8.—Colonel James Lockett, commanding the Eleventh cavalry regiment, U. S. A., in command of the federal troops here, today informed union leaders that he had referred the matter of rehabilitation of the Ludlow tent colony to President Wilson, with his recommendations, and that they would have to make further negotiations in that regard to the president himself. He said he considered it too vital a matter for any other than the president to decide. The proclamation to Trinidad district was issued today and set Saturday, May 9, as the date of delivery. All classes of firearms were included in the proclamation.

Three hundred condemned arms rifles and 200 rounds of ammunition for each weapon, consigned to the United Mine Workers of America's agent at Raton, N. M., from New York, were taken over by the federal officers early today. No other arms were received by the officers.

NORTHERN SITUATION GRAVE.

Colonel Lockett considered the situation in the northern fields especially at Glenwood Springs, Oak Creek and Crested Butte; extremely grave, and quiet only after they had been returned to the miners.

"Ninety-five per cent of all the men employed ceased work, and men are still idle," the statement asserts.

The statement widely circulated by the coal operators' representatives that ten per cent of their employees are attempting to force ninety per cent to absent and false. The small number of employees are Mexicans, Japanese and incompetent strike-breakers.

The miners asked for a conference after time, it is stated, and quit work only after they had been returned to the miners.

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The statement widely circulated by the coal operators' representatives that ten per cent of their employees are attempting to force ninety per cent to absent and false. The small number of employees are Mexicans, Japanese and incompetent strike-breakers.

"A long list of persecutions culminated in the massacre